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SQUARE

THE TRIUMPH OF MONEY.

Sober students of men and policies see the return of the monopoly party to power to-day, and in the accession to the Vice-Presidency of Lavi P. Mosron, the inauguration, not of the President of a free people, but of an olionroby of wealth.

After receiving the French mission for his " services" in " saving" his saving" his party in 1888, . What are these services, that are measured by checks and enrolled in ledgers?

Who are the lesser lights that revolve to-Washington around this monetary JOHN WANAMARRS, of Philadelphia who gets a Cabinet place for the joint stock election fund he and his good but thrifty fellow Quaker citizens invested in, and of which HARRISON and MORTON resped-the usufruct

Col. W. W. Dudley, of Indians, who put his "blocks of five" in charge of "a trusted

Col. ELLIOYT F. SHEPARD, who kicked because the \$150,000 he "knew of" was diverted from the object for which it was raised -the purchase of "three movements!"

Is bribery the new patriotism? Does a ma deserve well of his country in proportion a he helps to corrupt his fellow-citizens? Is "e property qualification " for public office to be tacitly written into the Constitution, which "all men free and equal" and equally eligible to the honor of the Republic?

Above the din of the inaugural procession may be heard the ominous posses of Plu

PITCHING INTO SATAN.

There is a new expounder and ex-pitcher of muscular Christianity at work in the field where "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

Rev. WILTON MERLS SMITH, the Princeton as taken his stand by Rev. STAGO. the Yale athlete, and begun pitching into SATAN. Mr. SMITH's first assault on the devil in New York was made yesterday at the Central Presbyterian Church.

The bone and sinew of New York in more senses than one are her athletic young men. When they take to preaching the Word, and so training the spirit as well as the body, there ought to be a great outlook for the city and the nation which revolves around it.

But the millennium is delayed to some degree by the ejaculations of our Republican brethren who are inaugurating the President to-day in the rain.

B. HARRISON'S REIGN.

In olden times, when Kings did rule, As boys and girls are taught at school, A ruler, when his reign began, Was truly a delighted man!

Lo, the new ruler's reign is on-Likewise his rain—at Washington. His subjects ask already "weather" The two'll go drissling on together!

WORLDLINGS.

August Belmont's cher is said to receive \$7,000 a year for his superior knowledge of culinary

Mrs. Dickinson, the wife of the retiring Post master-General, will be greatly missed in Washington, where she has become famous for her generous hospitality and true womanliness of

The Empress dowager of China, who still remains Empress Regent, has ruled China for twenty-five years. She is now over fifty. She is a skilful archer, she boxes and in other ways xhibits her independence of character.

Charles Dudley Warner, the author, is tall and erect in form, and looks like a strong thinker. He is a successful angler and is noted as a pedes trian. In the Summer he takes long tramps through the Adirondacks. When at his literary work he wears a black velveteen jacket.

Observing Lent.

[From the Norristown Revald.]

Do you expect to observe Lent, Mamie? Mamis-Oh, yes, indeed. And I'm getting the sweetest Lenten costume made you ever set your eros on. It is to be trimmed with the loveliest, latest style of fringe, and—and—And isn't is a shame that Lent lasts only—only—How muny weeks are there in Lent, anyway, Sadie?

Soft Enough. [From the Burlington Free Press.] th—It seems almost impossible to impress anything on Poseyboy's mind.
Travis—I don't see why. It is soft enough.

MONELL'S TENTHING CORDIAL is a benefit to babies

President Harrison's Inaugural Words to the Republic.

His Hopeful Outlook for the Second Century of the Nation.

Many Topics Briefly Touched Up by the New Republican Chief Magistrate.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD,] WARRINGTON, D. C., March 4. -Gen. Harrison' inaugural address was delivered to-day as fol-

There is no constitutional or legal requireme that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induc tion to office of the Chief Executive Officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates an officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the people scomes a mutual covenant. The officer cove nants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to

serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other, today, to support and defend the Constitution and the Union of States, to yield willing obe dience to all laws, and each to every other citien his equal civil and political rights.

Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with ach other, we may reverently invoke and con adently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace. HISTORICAL INTERESTS.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from this day is the twenty-sixth under our Constitu

The first inauguration of President Washing ton took place in New York, where Congress was having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the

anvass of the electoral vote.

Our people have already worthily observed the entennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution, and they will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of gov

When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department by the organization of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. BEGINNING A NEW CENTURY.

I will not attempt to note the marvellous and, in great part, happy contrast between our scond century of organized existence under the Constitution and that weak but wisely ordered oung nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the Government under the Constitution or to and inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great asse ciates, and hope and courage in the contrast thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790.

The centre of population, when our National Capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cin cinnati, and the new census about to be taken rill show another stride to the westward.

That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, mar-

vellous as it has been in each of those directions. A PROGRESSIVE PROPLE. masses of our people are better fed,

dothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been estly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence

and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people.

The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of

emperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous: not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding, but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better

than they were here one hundred years ago, POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT. The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative

oice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily de-

manded a " more perfect union. The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial pol-

must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with most selfish vigor.

Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young Republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent.

Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest of the precarvation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. BIRTH OF THE TABIFF.

stiention.
It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed.

AS TO PROTECTION. The protective policy had then its opponents. Argument was made, as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections.

If the question became in any sense or at any

time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there
was no reason why the cotton-producing States
should not have led or walked abreast with
the New England States in the production
of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only,
why States that divide with Pennsylvania the
mineral treasures of the great southeastern and
central mountain ranges should have been so
tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and
to the mill the coal and fron from their near
opposing hillsides.

WHEN SLAVERY PELL. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of

Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery.

The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky.

Men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None were excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operators whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State, more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the precipilies and paralysis of slave.

erritory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slav-ry continue to hang upon the skirts of pro-How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities? LOOKING HOPEFULLY TO PROTECTION.

I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States atherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent nifuence in the perfect unification of our states. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and defend a community of interest.

THE FREE BALLOT NEEDED.

It is not quite impossible that the farmers and the promoters of mining and manufacturing enterprises which have been recently established in the South may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman without, distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own.

I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our National Administration, but in presenting for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government.

At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

No SECTIONAL FOLICY. THE PREE BALLOT NEEDED.

NO SECTIONAL POLICY. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to ad-minister and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution all the laws enacted by Con-

gress.

These laws are general, and their administrator should be uniform and equal.

As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce.

The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it.

CORFORATIONS MUST MIND THE LAW.

The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfash or local interests or prejudices is full of dauger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who nse this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others.

They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights, or of violent interference with their operations.

TO EVERY ONE HIS BIGHTS. CORPORATIONS MUST MIND THE LAW.

The community that by concert, open or secret, among its, citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order

TO EVERY ONE HIS BIGHTS.

and prosperity.

The evil works from a bad centre both ways.
It demoralizes those who practise it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficacy of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompts them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this.

DANGERS OF EVADING THE LAW.

An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government.

If the educated and influential classes in a community either practise or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes.

A community where law is the order of con-luct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor. THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching Our existing laws bave been in their administra-tion an unimpressive and often an unintelligible

Our exhibit state of the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions.

We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenue or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

OUR FOREIGN FOLICY.

OUR POREIGN POLICY. We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs.

We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves.

of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves.

We having a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts.

It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and unforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European Government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

FRIENDLY BUT WATCHFUL.

PRIENDLY BUT WATCHFUL. We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great Powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subset to the dangers of a hostile observation of continuous.

look kindly upon any project that would leave us subsect to the dangers of a hostile observation of environment.

We have not sought to dominate any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and to encourage them to establish free governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States.

That which a sonse of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted.

OUR INTERESTS ABBOAD.

OUR INTERESTS ABBOAD.

Our citizens domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea demand and will have our adequate care in their personal commercial rights.

The necessities of our navy require conven-ient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. ient coaling stations and docg and narrow privileges.

These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But having fairly obtained them, by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly dispositien towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the conces-

RESPECT FOR OUR FLAG. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any

AN ADEQUATE DIPLOMACY DESIRABLE.

The offices of an intelligent diplomacy, or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods, we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opproblum which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it. APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Benate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome, and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty.

The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made without consideration and without any just sense of responsibility.

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer, or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and delity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF APPOINTERS. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

PARTY HERVICE DOES NOT DISQUALIFY FOR OFFICE

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and applicants will be treated with consideration.

FLAMBEAUX & FIREWORKS

THESE, WITH THE GRAND BALL, MAKE UP THE EVENING PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I WASHINGTON, March 4. - The great events o the evening will be the parade of the flambeau clubs, the fireworks and the inaugural ball.

The parade of the flambeau clubs is a novelty in Washington which, although it has seen almost everything in the line of parades, is comparatively unfamiliar with those features growing out of political displays. Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventh to Tenth streets, has been set apart for this parade, and will be the centre

set apart for this parade, and will be the centre of attraction for the early hours of the evening in case of clear weather.

Rain, of course, will cause a fizzle both in the parade and in the fireworks, which will be the next object of attention.

Queer-looking scaffolds and frameworks, which were erected in the great open lot just south of the White House, have been for some days the objects of attention from passers by. The interest has been unusual, for it has been anhounced that the fireworks this time would excel anything ever before seen here or elsewhere. The programme for display is as follows: THE PIREWORKS,

Presidential salute of serial maroons fired rom mortars and exploding with loud report rom mortars and exp. 100 feet in air. Bouquet of 100 silver-rain sky-rockets, fired

Bouquet of 100 silver-rain sky-rockets, fired simultaneously.

Three silver fountains, each displaying streams of trailing silver stars, ascending to a height of fifty feet and falling in showers of silver rain.

Three electric batteries, fired simultaneously, throwing streams of sparking electric stars to height of fifty feet, producing effect entirely new in wrotechnics.

height of fifty feet, producing effect entirely new in pyrotechnics.

Flight of five illuminating meteoric balloons, with display of fireworks attached.

Exhibition of floating meteor rockets. The meteors remain nearly stationary at an altitude of 300 feet and display streams of violet stars. Sixth mammeth variegated exhibition bat-teries. These are fountains of red, green, blue and gold meteors, projected to a height of 70 to 80 feet, each battery displaying 500 meteors thrown in rapid succession.

thrown in rapid succession.

Two electric batteries fired together, discharging 500 electric stars.

Two silver fountains displaying 500 silver Eight meteoric bombshells, 30-inch, in crim

Eight meteoric bombenens, co-nich, in transon.

Display of four-pound parachute rockets, fourinch calling, discharging stars, which are suspended four parachutes burning changing
colors—emerald, crimson and purple.

Jumbo fountain, displaying streams of brilliant
carmine fire mingled with sharp reports.

Eight surprise bombshells, exploding at an
elevation of 400 feet and discharging a number
of smaller bombshells, which in turn explode
and display reflecting colored stars in blue and
yellow.

yellow. Flight of jasmine rockets, four-inch calibre resembling clusters of jasmine flowers in chang ing colors.

Two national fountains fired together, each discharging between 500 and 600 stars in the national colors.

Flight of five illuminating balloons, with displays of fireworks attached. plays of fireworks attached.

Discharge of ten pear rockets, two-inch
calibre.

Four mammoth variegated exhibition bat-

eries, in red and green.
Ascension of 100 reporting rockets.
Fifteen bombshells in violet stars and brilliant serpents.
Two hornets' nests.
Dragon rockets, 4-inch calibre, fired simul-

taneously.

Illumination of Pennsylvania svenue and pyrocethnic portraits of President Harrison and Vico President Morton.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The closing feature of the occasion will be the ball. This has always been one of the most interesting features of inauguration time, but will be especially so now that the immense Pension building gives opportunity to make it the greatest in point of attendance and surroundings that can be known in the land.

The ballroom is said to be the largest construction of the kind on this hemisphere, and, barring churches and cathedrals, has few, if any, equals in the world in floor and balcony, area and height. The clear length is 316 feet, the width 116 feet and the height to the surmounting roof 149 feet.

The hall is broken by two screens of four immense pillars 6 feet in diameter or over 18 feet in circumference at the base, 5 feet at the top and 75 feet high, surmounted by artistic arches, which support the roof.

The area of the floor is 37,000 square feet, or very near an acre. On the four sides of the floor extends an arcaded corridor, twelve feet wide and twenty feet high.

The capacity of the hall is equal to the demands of an almost unlimited throng. The floor will conveniently accommodate over 13,000 persons.

BALL BOOM DECORATIONS

One of the first objects of attraction in the central hall, is a Japanese pagoda in the centre of the building, built over and around the founcentral hall, is a Japanese pagods in the centre of the building, built over and around the fountain.

The lower part of the pagods is a grotto built of rocks, and ferns around the fountain, making a picturesque retreat for the dancers. The second floor accommodates the band, one hundred performers, who will furnish the dancing music. Above them or the third gallery the Marine Band conducts the promenade concert. The decorations of the bail room are a massive column of color, a glitter of armor, a drapery of flags and the painted gorgeousness of the National and State coat of arms.

Their background, the dead white walls of the yet unfrescoed interior of the big hall, the gallery draped all around with flags and garlanded with laurel, spruce and pine, and the four big columns which divide the space into three sections.

Bunting suspended from the ceiling runs in all directions, forming an intricate mass of brilliant colors.

In the decorations the American colors are the

directions, forming an intricate mass of brilliant colors.

In the decorations the American colors are the prevailing feature. Silk flags, bunting, gilt and silver ornaments are used.

The fronts of the three galleries which completely eneircle the hall, one above another, are featooned with flags and coats of arms of the States.

Twenty calcium lights are in the top gallery and 2,000 incandescent electric lights along the sides of the ballroom.

The floral decorations are on a scale never before attempted. When President Harrison and the Vice-President enter the hall at the west end they will pass under a floral bell fitteen feet in diametar, which will open under a shower of cut flowers and descend upon the Presidential party. The same manipulation will release an entire flock of canary birds and paroquets.

At the other end of the hall another floral bell, exactly like the first, will open, and flowers and canary birds in great numbers will be released.

MUSIC FOR THE BALL.

MURIC FOR THE BALL. The music of the evening is of two kinds, one furnished by the United States Marine Band, directed by Prof. John Phillip Sousa, and the other by Beck's Orchestra of 100 pieces.

The promenade concert precedes the dancing

and begins with the "Presidential Polonaise," composed by Prof. Sousa for the occasion, and performed by both band and orchestra. Then will come the overture "Festival," Lentner, orchestra: grand fantasia. "Tannhauser." Wagner, band; march. "Anx Flambeaux," Meyerbeer. band; overture. "Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicolai, band; selection, 'Lohengrin," Wagner, orchestra; collocation, 'The Pearl Fishers," Bizet, band.

The dance programme will be as follows:

Promenade — Characteristic Dances — "The Goquette" — Souss Lanciers — 'Luck in Love — Weingarten Prolka — Journalist — Itanier Promenade — Grand Ballet — 'La Fille de Pharcon — Pugrel Lanciers — College Songs — Zimmerman Promenade Mossic "The Yeoman of the Guard" Hassier Promenade Caprice Bannhauis Urich Inchessigne Walts Reve d'Etc. Caprice Bannhauis Urich Inchessigne Walts Reve d'Etc. Bannhauis Buccalassi York One Heart One Mind Straus Promenade Valse "La Gitana" Buccalassi Inchession Valte Walts "Reign of Venice" Vacker Quadrille "Valkegarter" Straus Promenade Description Piece "Trip on the Limited" Don Lanciers Amt Hoffman 22. Lanciers Amt. 23. Galop—"On the Sands"... THE SUPPER.

The supper fee is \$1 and the following is the Blue Points on Ice.

Hot Bouillon in Cups. Steamed Oysters a la Poulette
Chicken Croquettee, Sweethread. Pates a la Reier.
Terrapin, Philadelphia Style.

Terrapin, Philadelphia Style.

COLD.

COLD.

Assorted Sandwiches. Mayonnaise of Chicken.
Lobster Salad. Cold Tongue en Bellevue.

Boued Turkey a l'Americaine.

Breast of Quail a la Ciceron.

Cerrine of Game a la Morton.

Cerrine of Game a la Morton.

Assorted Ice-Cream. Orange Water Ice.

Bornan Punch. Pyramid of Nougat Renaissance.

Beehive of Bonbons. Republicas Pavilson.

Assorted Fancy Cakes.

Desserts.

Coffee.

LACKING BUT ONE JUROR.

Col. Fellows on Hand to See the Real Ker

Fight Begin. Judge Daniels was on the bench promptly 'at 10 o'clock in the Extraordinary Term of th Court of Over and Terminer this morning, ready for a final effort to obtain the twelfth juror to try Thomas B. Kerr on a charge of bribing the

try Thomas B. Kerr on a charge of bribing the Aldermen.

District-Attorney Fellows and ex-Judge Noah Davis, who have attended only irregularly, were on hand to be there when the jury was complete. Col. Fellows said that the prosecution intended to present a number of affidavits at the opening of Court, but as something came to their notice this morning which necessitated the taking of another affidavit, which was being done, they had to defer the presentation for some time.

The affidavits are in relation to the charges that certain jurors had been approached after they had been subponed to ascertain their politics. The prosecution by these affidavits intend to show that the persons who approached these tice. The prosecution by these affidavits intend to show that the persons who approached these jurors were not in the employ of the District-Attorney's office.

PINNED BETWEEN THE DRAWHEADS. Peculiar and Probably Fatal Accident to Brakeman. ISPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. 1

Youngsrown, O., March 4. - John Dougherty. brakeman on the Pittsburg and Western Rail oad, while coupling cars near Niles at midnight. was caught between the drawheads. A link forced itself clear through his body

a fine forced fasel clear through his body, entering near the spinal column and breaking through the abdominal walls in front.

Dougherty was brought here to the hospital, where surgeons washed out the abdominal cavity and replaced the bowels in proper position.

Though still living this morning there is little to the recovery.

M'KEE RANKIN CALLED IN VAIN. The Actor Disobeys a Summons to Testify in Dr. Simpson's Suit.

Actor McKee Rankin, who was summoned as witness in the suit of Dr. William K. Simpson against Frederick J. Meaker, part owner with McKee Rankin in the play, "A Runaway Wife," McKee Rankin in the play, "A Runaway Wife," failed to appear before the referee to-day.

Lawyer Hobart thereupon made a motion before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court Chambers for an order requiring the actor to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in not obeying the summons.

The order was not granted, but the Judge fixed the examination for late this afternoon before Referee McKee at 200 Broadway.

FOUND HER DEAD ON THE FLOOR.

Charles Lawson Reports the Strange Death of a Young Woman in Brooklyn.

The sudden death of Olive Jacobson, a young woman of light reputation, is under investiga-tion by Coroner Rooney to-day. About 6 o'clock this morning Charles Lawson. who lives at 158 Prospect street, called at the Second Precinct station-house and said that Olive had come to his house last night about 10 oclock. She was drunk, and fell asleep in a chair. He retired, leaving her in the kitchen. When he arose at about 5 o'clock he found her lying on the floor dead. There were no marks of violence.

ALL SENT MONEY TO PIGOTT.

British Noblemen Contributed Liberally to "Unmask the Parnellites." DUBLIN, March 4 .- The Freeman's Journal states that among Pigott's documents have been found letters addressed to the forger from Lord Salisbury, Lord Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby, the latter send-ing money to help Pigott "unmask the Par-nellites."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

County Treasurer Adams's Factory Burned to the Ground.

The bone boiling works of County Treasure Adams and Munz in Flatlands caught fire early this morning and were totally destroyed. Two frame buildings in which the employees slept were also consumed. The loss on the buildings and machinery is about \$25,000.

Cladstone to Impeach the Government.

DUBLIN, March 4. - The Express says that Mr. Gladstone is considering a proposal to make a motion in the House of Commons when the debate on the Government Supply bill comes up refusing to grant the supply demanded. "This will be, "says the paper," tantamount to an im-peachment of the Government."

Rev. Dr. Paxton Goes to Florida. The Rev. John R. Paxton, of the West Pres byterian Church, has gone South for his health. and will remain at the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., the guest of Henry M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Paxton will be absent during the month of March.

The Death Watch Leaves Greenwall. The death watch which was put over John Greenwall, the convicted murderer of Lyman B. Weeks, in Brooklyn, was taken off to-day, Warden Brymer having received official notice that an appeal had been made. The Pilgrims Are Well.

A cablegram to the Catholic News from Very

Rev. Charles A. Vissani, announces that the

Catholic pilgrims arrived at Cherbourg yester-day. He says that all are well and that no un-usual incident marred the voyage.

March April May Are the best months in which to purify your blood, for at no other season does the system so much need the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarssparills, as now. During the long, cold winter, the blood beco and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the ap-petite may be lost. Hood's ffkreaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and surich the blood, to create a good

tite and to overcome that tired feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Seld by all druggista. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared o
sy C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothesaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

He Never Inspected the Books and Dece Not Know What Amounts of \$800 and \$1,000 West For...He Is Told to Bring His Bookkeeper and the Receipt Books-Another Witness Who Kept No Accounts

AT THE MARKET HEARING.

Samuel L. Storer, President of the North River Fish and Game Company, was the first witness to testify before the Commissioners of Accounts, who are conducting the Washington Market stand bribery investigation. He produced several books belonging to the

firm, but swore that he knew nothing of their contents. He never inspected them and referred them to his bookkeeper. Mr. Nicoll read from an entry in one of the

books: "New market, Samuel L. Storer, \$800." The witness said he didn't know what it neant. He knew that the money had been paid. but had not received any statement as to what had been done with the money. On the stub of a check-book was the record: 'Cash for C. P., \$3,000." This was dated

Nov. 23. Mr. Stover said that the check was

Nov. 23. Mr. Stover said that the check was given to Charles Phillipson. the manager of the Fish and Game Company. He couldn't tell what was done with the money.

Mr. Stover was allowed to depart, after promising to return in the afternoon and bring Bookkeeper Gesner and several receipt books.

James A. Judge, who teatified last Saturday, was then recalled. He is the Jerseyman who secured two choice corner stands in the new market.

He said that he never kept any account of what he paid out for personal expenses. He didn't keep any record that would show what he received from the business, but relied upon himself to remember what he paid out and what monsy was due him.

He paid all bills he could by check, but all his personal expenses and salaries he paid out of his pocket. These expenses sometimes amounted to \$100 a week.

Do you mean to say that you don't keep any

personal expenses and salaries he paid out of his pocket. These expenses sometimes amounted to \$100 a week.

"Do you mean to say that you don't keep any account of an expenditure of \$5,000 a year?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"I do not," said the witness.

To Mr. Coudert, Judge explained that his reason for not leeping such an account was that it was too much extra labor.

Mrs. Gallagher, the first real widow seen at the investigation, was next called. She said her husband for many years had rented his stands in the old market in the name of Parsons. It was on account of some financial difficulty that her husband had resorted to the fiction.

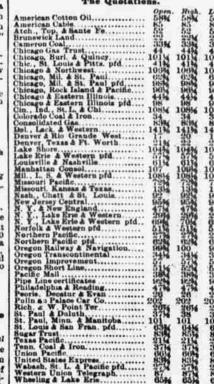
James I, Hernan made an application for a stand in the new market, and when he got it, found it too small, and wanted another. He complained to the Comptroller, who referred him to Mr. McAdam, who said he would do the best he could. He got the extra stand.

When questioned by Mr. Nicoll in regard to several cases reported, the witness said he had hurt his head several years ago and since then he could not remember names. He could remember everything else, however.

The next witness, Louis V. Thurston, said that he had three stand in his name and there were three in the name of his partner, Mr. Bassett, in the new market. He and his family had six stands in the old market. He occupied four of them himself and let the other two. He admitted that he was a Jerseyman as well as a sub-letter.

[From the New England Journal of Education.]
The other day, in Cambridge, some teacher

ere talking about Longfellow's "Skeleton is Armor" as a school exercise when it was suggested that some of the children might not know what a skeleton is. One of the teachers anow what a skeleton is. One of the teachers afterwards put the question to her pupils, and among the written answers to it were the following: (1.) When anybody dies the flesh dries in to the bones and makes a skeleton. (2.) A skeleton is bones in the museum. (3.) When you die the doctor can make a skeleton of you. (4.) When you grow into a skeleton you are sent to Harvard College to practise on.



New York Markets.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—May opened weak at a decline of 36c. from Saturday's closing quotation at 98c. During the morning the quotation advanced to 9834c. and declined to 9834c. June opened at 984c.; July, 95c.; Dec., 9434c. At noon the market was about steady, with May at 9834c. Cobles quiet.

Cotton.—Futures opened steady at 1 point above Saturday's closing quotations. March. 9.95; April, 10.02; May, 10.10; June, 10.18; July, 10.25; Aug., 10.31; Sept., 9.91; Oct., 9.68; Nov., 9.58; Dec., 9.56; Jan., 9.69. Cables steady.

Coffee.—The market opened steady at an advance of 10 to 20 points. March and April, 16.80; May, 16.85; June, 16.95; July, 17; Aug., 17.10; Sept., 17.20; Oct., 17.30; Nov. and Dec., 17.30; Jan., 17.35. Cables irm.

Petroleum.—Certificates opened 1 point above Saturday's closing quotation, at 9234c. The market weakened, however, and the quotation steadily declined until it reached 9134c. At noon 9234c. was bid. Market dull.

BLIND ENTRIES FOR STANDS. IT IS A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

MR. STORER FORGETS WHAT THEY MEAN JANITOR PROSTS FATAL CLUBBING BY POLICEMAN LAVIN.

The Officer Could Not Speak German and Poor Pfost Couldn't Understand English —The Police Were Attacked in Miller's Naloon, and Blood Was Being Shed.

Pfost Likely to Die of His Wounds n the New York Hospital, his injuries being the result of a clubbing administered to him by Po-

liceman Patrick Lavin, of the West Twentieth street station-house, last night. Lavin and a comrade named Bannon were sent out in citizen's clothes yesterday to arrest saloon-keepers found violating the Excise law.

According to the story they tell, the clubbing of Pfost was justifiable. Bannon says that at about 9,30 p. M. he went into Ernest Miller's saloon at 443 West Twentysixth street, obtaining admission through the side door. Miller was behind the bar. When

sixth street, obtaining admission through the side door. Miller was behind the bar. When he attempted to arrest him four other men, two women and two boys assaulted him.

One of the women tried to reach his vitals with a huge carving knife. One of the men banged him in the side with a beer keg. Another hit him with a bung-starter.

He pulled his pistol and called for Lavin.

Meantime Miller rushed out. His friends inside locked the door after him to prevent Bannon following him.

When Lavin found the door locked he tried to kick it in to go to his companion's assistance. The noise he made attracted the attention of Pfost, the janitor of the house.

He ran down in the hall with a big club and attacked Lavin. He did not know that he was a policeman and Lavin did not know that he was the janitor.

Lavin is Irish, and talks no German. He said to Pfost; "I am a policeman."

Pfost does not understand English.

"Get out, you loafer. I am the janitor," he said in German.

Mrs. Pfost followed her husband downstairs and turned off the gas in the hall. Then her husband clubbed Lavin until the latter werenched the club away.

Then he beat Pfost until the latter fell unconscious in the yard.

Then Bannon forced the door open and came

wrenched the club away.
Then he beat Pfost until the latter fell unconscious in the yard.
Then Bannon forced the door open and came out with a prisoner named Michael Miller, a cabinet-maker, who lives in the house.
Miller was the man who hit the policeman with the keg. Pfost was sent, under arrest, to the New York Hospital.
There it was found that his skull was fractured. He has two children. Mrs. Pfost says the story above is true except that her husband did not use the club, only ordered Lavin out, and that the policeman grabbed the stick and used it without any necessity.

Michael Miller was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning for examination to-morrow afternoon.
Lavin, it is said, has been in trouble recently for clubbing unnocessarily.
Ernest Miller, the saloon-keeper, assaulted two policemen six months ago when they tried to arrest him for violating the Excise law. He escaped last night.

A WEDDING FOR THIS EVENING.

Daughter of New York Will Become the Bride of a Distinguished Venezuelan Miss Marie Cordelia Levien, a daughter of Douglas A. Levien, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel of this city, will be married at t clock this evening in St. Francis Zavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street, to Carlos C. Bolet-Monagas.

The groom is the youngest son of Gen. R. Bolet-Peraza, the eminent Venezuelan statesman, orator and author.

He is a grandson of the Liberator General, Jose Gregorio-Monagas, ex-President of Venzuela, who freed the slaves in that Republic.

Policeman Beatty's Day Off Spoiled Policeman William Beatty had a story of per onal wrong to tell in the Jefferson Courtto-day. It was his day off yesterday, so he hired a horse and buggy and took his wife out driving. While the turn-out stood in front of the stable. Charles Coleman got into the buggy and drove off with it. The policeman spent six hours looking for it, and then Cole-man brought it back. Coleman was fined \$10.

The success of the orchid show and the fact that many consignments of rare plants and flowers which were delayed in transit are arriving daily, have induced the management of the Eden Musee to continue the exhibition until Thursday evening. The collection is now larger than ever and seems as fresh as on the opening day. Clonk Manufacturers Assign.

Four More Days of the Orehid Show.

A general assignment was made to-day by James, Thomas & Louis Silberberg, cloak manufacturers at 35 East Broadway, to Robert Greenthal, an attorney, without preferences. A canal-boat laden with coal, and owned by

the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. sprang a leak at pier 45 East River, this morning, and went to the bottom. Rivals Meet.



Winfield? Is dat der way to cut a feller out?
Mr. W. Scott Cluff—Keep cool, chile; yo' might
bust de buttons off n dat swell obercoat, an' let
de whole street see yo' Cardigan jacket!

SYNOPSIS ! OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS OF

A SERVANT OF SATAN."

The mysterious assassin who was guillotined in December last at Paris, under the name of Prade, handed on the eve of his execution a bundle of manutcript notes concerning his birth and past carses to a friend named Louis Berard. These reveal for manutcript notes concerning his birth and past carses to a friend named Louis Berard. These reveal for the strain times the rousantic career of the extraordinary criminal when the son of a well-known German General and stresson poince were unable to solva. They show that he was the son of a well-known German General and stresson poince were unable to solva. They show that he was the son of a well-known German General and stresson the solva the solva the solva the product of the past of the solvant of the product of the

Don't Miss the Continuation of this Most Remarkable Story in TO-MORROW MORNING'S WORLD.

Mr. Cole Darke (wrathfully)-Whaffo' yo' tell Miss Yallerby dat I was in financial differeulties,

THE ASSASSIN PRADO'S CAREER. The Riddle that the French Police Couldn't Solve